

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號二十一月四年二十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1882.

日五月初三午王

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALBAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE SMITH & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. DATES HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS, AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVAGE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENSHAW & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Moor, Messrs A. A. de MELLO & Co., Shanghai. CAMPBELL & Co., Amy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Fenchurch, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai. LANZ, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama. LANZ, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS, (Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1843.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP..... £2,000,000.
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYON, CALCUTTA, HANWAN, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs C. J. HAMERO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, great Drafts, and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

F. COCHINCHINA,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND..... £1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALEYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. REINERS, Esq.

H. HOPPIUS, Esq. M. E. SASSOON, Esq.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON C. VINCENT SMITH,

A. P. MCLEWEN, Esq. Esq.

A. MOYER, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMPION, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East,

Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNOCH & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1881. 13a/2

NOTICE.

WE have appointed AGENTS for the MITSU BUSSON KAISHA, of TOKIO, at THIS PORT.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on:

MONDAY,

the 24th April, 1882, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

To Close a Consignment.

WHITE SEAL CHAMPAGNE, in Qtz. & Pts. CLARET "PONILAC."

BRANDY, COGNAC, &c.

BURKE'S SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKY,

BOOTH'S OLD TOM.

WIVAND FOCKEIN'S GIN, in Stone Jars.

WIVAND & NOLLY PRAT'S VERMONT.

BURKE'S BASS BEER.

LIGHT SPARKLING PALE ALE.

BURKE'S GUINNESS STOUT.

RHAPSODIA.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 21, 1882. ap24

NOTICE OF SALE.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD on

WEDNESDAY,

the 26th day of April, 1882, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises—

By Order of the Mortgagor under a Power of Sale reserved in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 15th July, 1881,

ALL THAT PIECE OF PARCEL OF

G R O U N D, Registered in the Land Office as THE

REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION

A OF MARINE LOT No. 37, together

with the Substantial and well-built PREMISES thereon, being Nos. 61, 62, 63 and 64, Praya West, held under a Crown Lease, dated the 13th day of April, 1866, for the term of 999 years, subject to the usual covenants and conditions in the said Crown Lease contained.

For Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLEE & JOHNSON,

Mortgagee's Solicitors,

SUPREME COURT HOUSE:

or, to the AUCTIONEER,

Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG,

47, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, April 19, 1882. ap23

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

B R A N D A U E R ' S C E L E B R A T E D C I R C U L A R P O I N T E D

P E N S, do not scratch the Paper, nor spurt the Ink.

CHUBB'S SAFES, afford perfect protection against

Fire and Burglars.

PIANOS by BROADWOOD & COLLARD,

are the favorite Instruments

in London.

D R A U T H B E E R by Bass.

B O T T L E D B E E R by FOSTER & SONS.

B O R D E A U X W I N E S, bottled by ADAM SEWARD & Co.

L A N E, C R A W F O R D & C o

Are Special Agents for the Sale of the above.

Hongkong, April 12, 1882. my12

Intimations.

NOTICE.

D R. GEORGE ON LEE left London

on 18th March per S. S. "Glencairn,"

and is expected to arrive in Hongkong on 28th April.

Apply to S A N D E R & Co.

Hongkong, March 30, 1882.

FOR SALE.

A. R A U T E R T M A I N Z DELICIOUS T A B L E B E E R.

4 doz. " Case CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

\$10. " Case.

Apply to S A N D E R & Co.

Hongkong, April 20, 1882. my2

FOR SALE.

A. HOUSE or BUNGALOW containing

at least 6 Rooms. Immediate Possession.

Apply stating Terms to

"A. B."

Care of THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, April 20, 1882. ap27

FOR SALE.

A. HOUSE or BUNGALOW containing

at least 6 Rooms. Immediate Possession.

Apply stating Terms to

"A. B."

Care of THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, April 20, 1882. ap27

FOR SALE.

J U L E S M U M M & Co's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts..... \$17 per 1 doz. Cases.

Pints..... \$18 per 2 dozen.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
WILL REMOVE ON 1ST MAY
to their
NEW AND EXTENSIVE
PREMISES,
No. 53, Queen's Road East.

(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONER),
WHERE they have special facilities for
conducting their Town and Harbour
Business, and trust to merit a continuance
of Public Confidence and Support.

A. FULL STOCK OF STORES,
WINES, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND,—INCLUDING:

YORK HAMS.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
TEYSONEAN'S DESSERT FRUITS.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.
SMYRNA FIGS.

PICNIC TONGUES.
COCOATINA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
LEHOU & ETT'S COCOA.
FRENCH PLUMS.

HUNTER & PALMER'S BISCUITS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
MINGEAT.
CHOCOLATE—MENIER.
SAUSAGES.
BROWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.
DANISH BUTTER.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
ANCHOVIES.
ASPARAGUS.
SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
CHAMPAGNES—

HEDDERICK'S MONOPOLE & WHITE
SEAL.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.
JULES MUMM & Co., lights & quarts.

CLARETS—
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.
CHATEAU LAFITE.
JLES. CHAVES.
BREAKFAST CLARET.

SHERRIES & PORT—
SACCONI'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLADO.
SACCONI'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).
HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—
1, 2 & 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
BISQUIT DUCOGNE & Co.'S BRANDY.
FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KINAHAN'S WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENFLEND WHISKY.
CHARTREUSE.
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.
ANGOSTURA.
BOKER'S & ORANGE BITTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CARMERON and
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURKE, pints and quarts.
PILSENER BEER, in quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.
ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

TOPCAN BUTTER.
Eastern and California CHEESE.
Bonelus CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.
Pickeled OX-TONGUES.
Family PIG-POK in legs and pieces.
Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2½ lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted PICKLES.
MINGEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Colored Potted
MEATS.
Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
"Lunch TONGUE."
McCart's Sugar LEMONADE.
Clam CHOWDER.
Smoked SALMON.
Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.
&c., &c., &c.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.

CALIFORNIA
RACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BIS-
CUITS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
CIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 and 10 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

MACKINNON PEN.
LIVERMORE PEN.
LAWN TENNIS BATS.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.
LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

Hongkong, April 16, 1882.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE
ADMINISTRATOR.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THE FOURTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
SECOND SUBSCRIPTION SERIES
OF SIX OPERAS

Will be given

TEATRE ROYAL,
the 22nd April, which will be produced
DONIZETTI'S GRAND OPERA

"L'ELISIR D'AMORE."

Prizes of Admission:

Dress Circle, 50/- Seats, 32/- Pit, 31/-

Tickets can be obtained of MESSRS KELLY
and WALSH, and at the Doors on the Night
of the Performance.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m.; Performance to
commence at 9 p.m., sharp.

for Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen
cannot be admitted.

A. HOELICH.

Hongkong, April 22, 1882.

ap23

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

SIGNOR HOELICH

Begs to inform the Public of Hongkong, that

THERE WILL BE
AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE,
ON

TUESDAY EVENING,
the 25th instant.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
SIGNORA ELENA PINELLI,
PRIMA DONNA ASSOLUTA,

which will be produced by general desire
CARLO PEDRETTI'S COMIC OPERA

"TUTTI IN MASCHERA,"

IN FOUR ACTS.

DR. GREGORIO MISTRI.

Signor Curtis.

di Modica.

Signor Silini.

Vittoria, Prima Donna.

Signor Pirelli.

Emilio Cavallini.

Signor Vincenzo.

Pozzi.

Signor Patti.

Massimo.

Artists, Chorus, &c.

Orchestra directed by.

Signor Cattaneo.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 22, Diomede, for Amoy and Manila.

22, Hainan, for Haiphong.

22, Jeddah, for Amoy.

22, Villars, French corvette, for

Nagasaki.

22, Peking, for Shanghai.

22, Caribou, for Singapore, &c.

22, Oodes, for Singapore, &c.

22, Chiriqui, for Amoy.

22, Glengiven, for Saigon.

22, Greyhound, for Hoihow.

22, Salina, for Canton.

22, Salina, for Hoihow.

22, Claret, for Tientsin.

22, Palatin, for Saigon.

22, Carabine, for Saigon.

22, Glengiven, for Sydney, &c.

22, Glengiven, for Hoihow.

ledge, and a bold and incisive intellect. Mr Darwin was nevertheless remarkably cautious in statement. Many distinctions have been conferred on him within the past few years, including the Prussian order *Pour le Mérite*, degrees from Leyden and Cambridge, and the membership of the French Academy.

An inquest was held this afternoon at the Government Civil Hospital before the Coroner, H. E. Wodehouse, Esq., and the following gentlemen as Jurors: Messrs E. Piron, W. Parfitt, and E. L. Pereira touching the death of Lam Aye, an amah who died yesterday. Dr. Stockwell said the body of deceased was brought to the Hospital, she having died while being conveyed from the house of Mr Bowdler, with whom she was employed. There were no marks on the body except that one of the front teeth had been knocked out, and he was unable to state the cause of death but said the body was that of an apparently healthy woman of about 50 years of age. The other evidence given showed that the deceased had been in the act of putting out clothes on a bamboo, for which purpose she had been standing on the parapet of the verandah at the rear of the house and while leaning forward had taken hold of one of the supports of a disused pulley. The support, which was shown to the Jury, owing to the rotten condition in which the parts that joined it to the other pieces of the structure were, had given way and caused her fall. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

It may be remembered that Sir John Pope-Hennessy metaphorically shed tears over the sad lack of docking accommodation in this Colony, and that a balm was administered to his wounded spirit by a leading Chinese, who told him that one of the largest docks in the East was about to be constructed by his Chinese friends. A sardonic smile, with a touch of pity in it, was about all the notices which the European community here took of this farce enacted by H. E. the Governor before his Legislative Council; and when the smile passed away, there was nothing more loft of the scheme and its distinguished "puffers." At that very moment, when Governor Hennessy hugged his craze of class distinction, His Excellency must have known that the English Admiralty was entering into an arrangement with the Dock Company here for the construction of a large Dock for the accommodation of the largest of H. M.'s ships of war. It is satisfactory to learn that the negotiations for the completion of this enterprise are going on smoothly and well, and that, unless anything intervenes which is at present unforeseen, the work will actually be commenced three or four months hence. The detailed plans have yet to be sanctioned by the Admiralty Director of Works; but this need not necessarily entail a reference to London; while all the conditions and stipulations have been agreed to on both sides. So far as we can learn, the terms are highly favourable to the Company, while the return to the Government will be the manifest benefit of having a dock capable of accommodating any of H. M.'s vessels at almost any time of the tide.

We hear that the iron mines at Kaiping are to be worked, and that Mr Burnett is going to the Yangtze Kiang to look for iron there (on Li Hung-chang's property, no doubt).—Mercury.

The Shanghai Mercury remarks:—The Telegraph line has been sold, we hear, from Tientsin, to Taotai Sheu and Liu Hang Ling for its cost. On the other hand, we hear that it has been leased out. A new scale of rates has been drawn up, and will be found in an advertisement. There has been a considerable increase; to Soo-chow the wad rate is 20 cents instead of 15, and to Tientsin 30 cents instead of 20.

The Shanghai Courier says:—The Taotai of Shanghai, has been promoted to a permanent which is regarded by the Official classes as carrying with it more honour than emolument. The incoming Taotai, Shao-Yu-Liu will fill Liu's post here. He accompanied Chung-How to Russia as Secretary of Legation and returned to China last year bearing the treaty negotiated by the Marquis Tseng.

The Englishman publishes the following paragraph regarding the old opium steamer the *Thunder*, Capt. Taylor, which will be of interest to some of our readers:—It will be in the recollection of many old residents of Calcutta, that during the cyclone of 1864 the steamer *Thunder*, which we believe, was bound for Calcutta from the China Market, with specie on board to the amount of Rs. 35,000,000, was never heard of, and was supposed to have been caught in the centre of the cyclone near the Shambhals and sunk, not a soul living to tell the tale of the vessel's disappearance. Strange stories were from time to time given currency to of the wreck of the vessel having been seen somewhere on the face of the Sunderbunds, and there was more than one Sunderbund Shikari who claimed that he could, for a consideration, point out the exact spot where the vessel with all her golden cargo lay. But none of the bold adventurers stories met with credence. A couple of weeks ago, however, a hardy shikari betook him to the Port Commission's office, saw the bigwigs there, and at any rate, so satisfied them of the truth of what he knew, that the Port Commission, without remiss, resolved on sending one of their launches in quest of the lost *Thunder*. We have been informed that this person vouches that he has been on board the missing vessel, and in consideration of receiving a percentage on whatever might be recovered, will point out the spot where it lies. The steamer *Thunder* is now away in quest, and the result of her voyage will, in due course, be made known.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REV. JOSEPH COOKE.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
Belmont, April 22nd, 1882.

SIR.—In your issue of the 20th instant there is in the "Canton" column a paragraph relating to the Rev. Joseph Cooke. Your correspondent expects that an explanation of the Lecturer's non-appearance at Union Church on Sunday will be forthcoming from Hongkong. I may tell him that in Hongkong have been looking—*as yet in vain*—for an explanation from Mr. Cooke. Late on Saturday I received an intimation from Canton that Mr. Cooke was to spend the following day in Hongkong, and would lecture in Union Church if I wished it; that he was coming down by the *Perseverance* that night, and my informant supposed, stay at the Hongkong Hotel. Through late, a notice of the lecture was inserted in the *China Mail*. Early in the morning I sent a note to Mr. Cooke to the Hotel, inviting him and his wife to breakfast. He was not there. A messenger was sent to the *Perseverance* to enquire for him. He was not there. I could learn from him that the Church before the service, and up to sermon-time I looked for his coming. I can say with your correspondent, it is with regretful surprise that I now hear of his spending that day, "with his wife, on board the *Shunfu*," instead of keeping his engagement. I regard it as extraordinary, to say the least, that Mr. Cooke has sent no apology.

JOHN COLVILLE.

SINGING GIRLS.

Hongkong, April 22.

SIR.—Considerable excitement has been caused among a certain class in Macao by a proclamation which has been issued by the Portuguese authorities and posted on the doors of brothels to the effect that any one denouncing a woman against her will in one of these places will be liable to heavy punishment. One result of the proclamation, it is said, has been that almost all the brothels have had to close owing to the women deserting them. This step of the Portuguese authorities is in the right direction, and it is high time the authorities here were doing something in the same line. It is a well-known fact that in many of the Chinese brothels young girls, from eight to fifteen years of age, are kept as singing girls, and are trained in such a way that there can be but one fate for them. Two or three cases have been dealt with by the Magistrate, but still more vigorous measures are required to put down this evil. I trust the Registrar General may find it in his power to do something towards remedying the existing state of things.—I am,

T.

Law Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
Before the Hon. G. Phillips, Chief Justice.)

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, Monday, 24th April, 10.30 a.m.—Pang Sing U. v. Tam Chai.—Suit No. 2.—Judgment.

Lo Wai Nam v. Chey Fun.—Suit No. 4.—Hearing.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the master of Choy Sing Nam, bankrupt.—Bankrupt to come up for examination.

(Before the Hon. P. Snowden, Justice.)

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.—Prisoners to come up for sentence.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. G. Thomsett, Esq.)

Saturday, April 22.

STREET GAMBLING.—Tim Ashin, coolie, was caught gambling with others yesterday afternoon by a Chinese constable. He was fined \$1 in default of payment three days' imprisonment.

Wong Aiu, coolie, was fined the same amount with the same alternative for having gambled in the Chinese Recreation Ground yesterday.

LARCENIES.—Wong Akau, printer, admitted a charge of stealing one pair of shoes, value 60 cents, belonging to Yeung Aitong, stone-cutter, who was sitting in Kennedy Road with his shoes beside him. The printer came up, and while the stone-cutter was looking in another direction, took up the shoes and attempted to make off. The stone-cutter gave chase and caught him. Sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed. There were two previous convictions against him.

Chung Akau, unemployed, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for stealing one jacket, the property of Wal Lin, married woman. The complainant said that yesterday she was washing clothes on the hill side and put the jacket down to dry. The defendant took the jacket and ran away, but she pursued him and attracted the attention of a constable, who arrested the man. The defendant said he had taken the jacket by mistake.

Six months' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed on Fung Achin, hawk, who had been convicted on three previous occasions—for stealing a pair of shoes belonging to Tang Aitai, street shoemaker, who was in Stanley Street at the time the shoes were taken. The defendant said the shoes were his property, but having no evidence to substantiate his statement he was convicted.

Mak A-sha, and a few other boys were standing round the shop of Lo Hon, fishmonger, who suspected them of having some object in doing so, and watched their proceedings. The shopkeeper had not been long when Mak A-sha took up one of the *huk* and put it under his jacket. This offence and the fact that he had been previously imprisoned caused him to be sentenced to twenty one days' imprisonment with hard labour.

Pun Ahim, shopman, was charged by Ip Tsui with stealing one pair of earrings with jade drops, value \$8.50, on the 21st instant.

The complainant said she laid her earrings on a bed in the passage of the house in which she resided, and went to the sitting room to work. While there she saw the defendant enter the house, mount the stairs, pick up the earrings and run off. The earrings had not been found either in the street or on the defendant's person. He was stopped by a constable before he had gone far.

Leong Anui, living in the same house as the complainant, corroborated the statement made by the latter.

The defendant said he was a shopkeeper in Canton. The last witness was due him some money, and having heard of her being in Hongkong he came here and searched out her Abode. He asked the money, which he was refused, and the com-

plainant slapped him and they had some words.

The defendant was ordered to give personal security in the sum of \$10 to appear if called on.

THIEF OF AN UMBRELLA.

Chung Akong, shopman, and Lo Achi, unemployed, this morning were seen going on board the *Ichang*, by Hung Akong, P. C. No. 196, who know them both as bad characters. The constable watched them for some time and about an hour after he had first noticed them he saw the first defendant take up an umbrella, which a passenger had placed against the engine room. The first handed the umbrella to the second, whom the Constable seized, getting the assistance of Sergeant Campbell, and the second was searched, when an empty bag and two sharp pen-knives were found. The delinquents were ordered to enter into a recognizance with two sureties of \$50 each to be of good behaviour for three months, in default to be committed.

ASIA WITH AN IRON BAR.

Mak Auk and Liu Achi, barbers, were charged with assaulting Leong Lui Li, in front of brothel, No. 82, with an iron bar on the 21st instant.

Inspector Lindsay said the first defendant had been taken to Hospital, he having received severe injuries through jumping from one of the windows in an attempt to escape.

The complainant said she was an inmate of No. 82 Licensed Brothel, No. 43 Square Street. Yesterday evening the man in the dock, and the one in Hospital, went to her house, and received her. She told them she would not have anything to do with them. They then became angry, the first defendant giving her a severe blow on the leg with an iron bar, and the second struck her on the arm. She called for assistance, and the defendants finding they could not gain ingress by the door ran upstairs.

The case was remanded, on the application of Inspector Lindsay, till the 29th instant, to allow of the man in the Hospital appearing.

1 PROPRIETOR SUMMONED FOR NEGLIGENCE.

TO CLEAN A FILTHY DRAIN.

He Atkin, residing at No. 3 Elgin Street, was charged by the Colonial Surgeon with unlawfully permitting an accumulation of noisome, noxious and offensive matter to remain in an open drain upon his property, Marine Lot No. 55, at Gilman's Bazaar. John Cleaver, Inspector of Nuisances, said that by instructions he visited the property in question and inspected the drain. He called on the defendant who promised to keep a watchman to see that the drain did not become choked. The defendant was written to, but no notice of the letter had been taken.

DR. AYRES HAD INSPECTED THE DEFENDANT'S DRAIN AND FROM IT CONDITION WAS Brought TO THE NOTICE OF THE SURVEYOR.

THE FALCON BURDEN.

En Ch'eng reports the capture of 13 men implicated in the recent robbery from the Palace buildings. The ring-leader of the gang appears to have been a certain Yian Ta-mu, and his plan was first conceived and imparted to his men at an opium house kept by an eunuch named Hui Shih-huang inside the Yellow city. Their first expedition started from this point on the night of 3rd April, 1880, and was directed to the Wu Men. They ascended the wall by one of the sloping paths close to the Tung Hua Gate, and having reached the Wu Men, they constructed a rude ladder from the poles and piping apparatus they found inside the building, and by means of it climbed up the outside and removed four copper characters from a slab in the front of the lot. They then returned to the opium house with the loot, which they sold on the next day at a copper shop in the Chinese city. Their subsequent proceedings closely resembled their first venture. They reconnoitred regularly at the opium house, and from that base of operations effected intrusions into different parts of the Palace Grounds, climbing on to the roofs by means of the ladder, and carrying off copper tiles and chimes, caskets containing coins and jewels, and other valuable, which they disposed of from time to time in the same copper-shop. Up to the time of their arrest they had made in all twelve or more such expeditions to the Wu Men, the Pai Hau Men, the Tai Hau Men, the Tung Hua Men, the Tzai Ning Kung, and the Shou Kung Kung, being in turn the scenes of their depredations. On one occasion a dispute arose between Yuan Ta-mu and another of the gang, in the course of which the latter was seriously wounded by a blow from a pole, and was sent to Nanking, where he is now once more a prince himself. What we want to point out, therefore, is that what happened to Tso some time ago might at any time happen to Li, if his political opponents were to get the upper hand. The confection of splendid snares upon innocent officials is a favourite method with Emperors of China for ridding themselves of the men they think they have cause to dread. The unwise attention paid to Tao Tsung-tang, who, from having been a petty sovereign—perhaps not to petty either—in his remote province of Kansu, suddenly found himself an honourable nobody in Peking. He arrived there, we believe, with very different anticipations. Crowded with lauchs, metaphorically speaking, from his Kansu campaign, and high in favour with both the people and the Court, he not unnaturally expected to occupy a lofty place in the counsels of the Empire, to be treated with the deference due to his age and wisdom, and to be admitted into the closest Imperial confidence. Instead of this, the poor old mandarin was forced to ride daily three in the morning, make his way as best he could into the Palace without the support of his accustomed staff, and remain on his knees by the hour together, irrespective of corpulence, infirmity, or droop. Such a life took all the vigour out of him, and he was glad to get away to Nanking, where he is now once more a prince himself. What we want to point out, therefore, is that what happened to Tso some time ago might at any time happen to Li, if his political opponents were to get the upper hand. The confection of splendid snares upon innocent officials is a favourite method with Emperors of China for ridding themselves of the men they think they have cause to dread. The unwise attention paid to Tao Tsung-tang, who, from having been a petty sovereign—perhaps not to petty either—in his remote province of Kansu, suddenly found himself an honourable nobody in Peking. 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WHEN MY TWO HUNDREDTHIRTY BIRTHDAY COMES; OR DONT BORROW TROUBLE FOR THE MORROW.

[A CHINESE STORY.]

The story goes a man of old—
(It must be true, 'tis often told).
A certain rich Chinese, had asked
His sons and grandsons too, who barked
In grandpa's smile, to come and feast.
On birthday grand, and wish, at least.
Returns and blessings live to last.
At long's last'd in the past;
For full one hundred years had rolled
Their summer's frost and winters cold.
Since first the greybeard's life had run,
And now most people thought 'twas done.

But 'midst the general joy and mirth
A troubled face at family feasts;
Was seen, and 'twas the old man's face;
And what made the woe the woe case?
"When I am really very old,
And life's warm blood is getting cold,
I think what trouble I shall have
To ask my friends to come and save
From solitude my natal day."
Two hundred years then passed away.
The foolish man had never thought
That death his work might long have wrought.
Some years are there to say the least,
And infinite trouble long have ceased.

Alas, indeed, how true to life!
Instead of rest we have the strife
Of troubled thoughts, both future days,
The phantom raised may never die.
Our startled sight: We have the joy
That round us lies, and bliss abey
By constant mindless lead of what
May never, never be lost.
By fear of thieving paths that lead
Our joys we add to sorrows now.

LO KWONG-TUNG,
Hongkong.

THE ASTRONOMICAL NOTICE
TO QUOTER.

We sometimes doubt whether the world's belief in Science is quite so genuine as it seems. Here is Mr. Proctor, whose astronomical authority and ability nobody doubts, has told the world for some time back, we believe, that there is really a very considerable chance of a catastrophe only fifteen years hence, which may put an end to us and our earthly happiness altogether; and, so far as we can see, the world has hardly treated Mr. Proctor's warning as it would have treated an interesting speculation on the future of electricity—that is, with regard to it with a certain mild, literary satisfaction, but with no real change in its arrangements in consequence. There has been no sign so far as we know, of a disposition on the part of scientific men to communicate interests or perpectives into short annutes for higher sum, that would expire in fifteen years; nor have we heard that even Mr. Justice Grove, who should understand the value of the evidence on which Mr. Proctor's warning rests, has come to treat a sentence of fifteen years penitentiary as equivalent to a life sentence. Yet, supposing Mr. Proctor's facts to be correctly stated, on which we should like to have the judgment of other astronomers—there does seem a remarkably good chance that in 1897 the Sun may suddenly break out in some kind of intensity of heat and light which caused the conflagration in the star in the Northern Crown in 1806, which, for it to be seen, had no little reason to believe that the said catastrophe may very probably happen to us, doubtless from precisely similar cause, if the astronomers, however, that the outburst of 1806 was identical with the one of 1843 and with the one of 1868, should be right—which would imply that the same comes with a rapidly diminishing period, is likely to return and fall into the Sun, with all its meteoric appendages, in about the year 1897. Mr. Proctor tells us that Profess. Wimberly believes that the identity of the suns of 1843 and 1880 hardly admits of a doubt, while Mr. Marsh thinks that both may be identical with the comet of 1668, its velocity having been reduced by its passage through the corpus of the Sun; so that on its next return, in a considerably reduced time, it may be altogether unable to pass out of the sphere of the Sun's influence, and may precipitate itself, with all its meteoric train, into the mass of the Sun. If this event occurs—as a some return or other, Mr. Proctor believes to be nearly certain—(the next but one, we suppose, if not the next) there will certainly be an abrupt arrest of an enormous momentum, as the long train of meteors enters the Sun, which would burst into flame as the star in the Northern Crown did in 1806, but he evidently thinks it much more likely that not. And he does not seriously doubt that in the behaviour of the star in the Northern Crown which so suddenly broke its framework in 1806, we have the example of a real-sided catastrophe which from time to time either actually destroys, or would destroy, if they existed, such worlds as ours, if they happened to be the planets of a sun thus suddenly fed with a great accession of cosmic heat.

We, of course, shall not attempt to follow Mr. Proctor into the physical question. In a few years earlier those of us who survive will have the satisfaction of knowing that Mr. Proctor's speculative prediction, it is not advanced with any absolute confidence, was mistaken; or, if he should be right, Mr. Proctor's name will have one instant of lurid fame, in which that and everything else connected with our corporeal life will expire. What was want to consider is, not which of these two alternatives is likely to happen, but what, if science should, on the whole, succeed in including anything like a serious expectation of this catastrophe, the attitude of the world in general with reference to this menacing event of the future would be. Would there be a general and wide consternation, such as prevailed about the end of the first thousand years of the Christian era, under the influence of millennial "expectations"? Would there be a general heightening of all the moral colours of life into supernatural virtue and preternatural despotism? or would there be a general cheapening of all the interests of our world, in conformity with the rapidly diminishing expectations of their durability, so that people would look upon the remainder as a mere "remnant," hardly worth the trouble of keeping at all?

We believe that such an anticipation, made by science on scientific grounds, and believed, so far as it was believed at all, on the strength of the scientific reputation of the astronomer who had accepted those

grounds, would produce very different results indeed from those due to a particular view of apocalyptic prophecies. It would operate not on fear (or hope) of a great Asa held by a Divine Being, but only on stimulating the fear of what would be regarded relatively to man—a frightful tragedy, in which nature or Providence would be the only actor. We cannot imagine the men of faith taking up the matter with much ardour; for "the day of the Lord," they would say, was not to be predicted fifteen years before it came, by astronomers doubtfully computing the relation of the elements of one comet's orbit to that of two others observed by previous generations of star-gazers, but was to be the "day of the Lord," the day on which the earth was found ripe for judgment; and it was to come like a thief in the night, and no man was to know the time of its appearance. The men of faith, then, would, we suspect, not concern themselves very much, as to the astronomical prediction. They might use with it the remark that, if the scientific anticipation was correct, so far as to point out the way in which the world would come, it must turn out incorrect, in its anticipation of the precise time, since the end must come before it was expected by an un-achieving world; but in general, we suppose that the men of faith would ignore the prediction, and regard their faith in God, in spite of their faith in the astronomer's computation of the orbits of comets. On the other hand, what would the men of doubt say to this promised verification of their refuted heresies that nature takes account of the wishes of man, but would stamp man out as redundant, if it came in the course of things to do so, as she gave birth to him thoughtfully and purposefully? A few, we think, would feel and express a grim pessimistic satisfaction, in that they would treat as the verification of their theory of immortality the end of man, and next, in the preceding order, which even pessimists have not the courage readily to hazard for themselves, for their way of all possible worlds. But in the ranks of scientific men a divided opinion of belief that the world was going to be found up or before the year 1897, would, we are inclined to think, produce a very different effect. They would realize, as they have never realized before, what kind of mortal experiment it was which was suddenly going to be terminated. The rapid course, as they ruled by it, and brought back the count of 1890, in so strange message of destruction, would bring into view a reality into their thoughts which they would find it difficult or impossible to trace back to the prophet in whom these had hitherto supposed all mind to originate. Even the mere prediction of the event about to happen, the rush of course, after ages of harmless revolution, at the velocity of more than a million miles per hour, into the sun, and the consequent outburst of incandescence, upgrading all the planets of the Solar System, would suggest to a thoughtful mind rather a sudden transformation, planned by a creative purpose for immortal being, than a natural death. The theory of materialistic evolution would find its embodiment, we suspect, for the higher minds, in the very event which, to the more resolute, supplied the demonstration of one materialistic origin. As it is, the Positivist finds relief in the conception of his nobles, as they thereby became dependent on him. Condé owed millions when he gave that historic entertainment at Chantilly—when Viatet, his chef, committed suicide because the fish did not arrive which cost thirty-six thousand dollars; and Viatet was golden, studied with glee. To come down to later times, the cost which the Duke of Bourbon sold to him in paying the ransom of King John, after Agincourt, was embroiled with six hundred pearls, besides sapphires and rubies; and the expenses of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, where Francis met Henry, were prodigious. In the fifteenth century France became the centre of luxury, and has ever since retained a pre-eminence in that respect. An enormous stimulus in this direction was given by Louis XIV. According to St. Simon, nothing pleased him better than extravagance on the part of the nobles, as they thereby became dependent on him. Condé owed millions when he gave that historic entertainment at Chantilly—when Viatet, his chef, committed suicide because the fish did not arrive which cost thirty-six thousand dollars; and Viatet was golden, studied with glee. 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